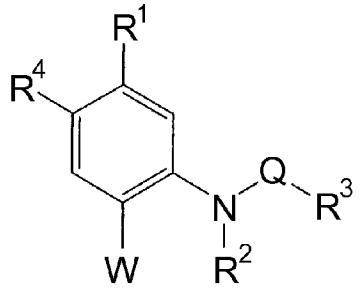
Claims

1. – 15. (cancelled)

16. (previously presented) An aniline derivative represented by the following formula (I):



(I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof;

wherein, R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{2-6} alkynyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have a substituent, a halogen atom, a nitro group, a cyano group, an azide group, a hydroxy group, a C_{1-6} alkoxy group which may have a substituent, a C_{1-6} alkylthio group which may have a substituent, a C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent, a carboxyl group, a formyl group, a C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl group which may have a substituent, an acyl group, an acylamino group, or a sulfamoyl group;

R^2 represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;

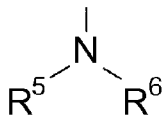
R^3 represents a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have a substituent, a nitrogen-containing heterocycle which may have a substituent, or a condensed aromatic heterocycle which may have a substituent;

R^4 represents a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom;

Q represents -C(O)-, -C(S)-, $-SO_2-$, -C(S)NHC(O)-, -C(O)NHC(O)-, or -C(O)NHC(S)-;

W represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have a substituent, a halogen atom, a hydroxy group, a C_{1-6} alkoxy group which may have a substituent, a C_{1-6} alkylthio group which may have a substituent, a nitrogen-

containing heterocycle which may have a substituent, a condensed aromatic heterocycle which may have a substituent, or a group represented by the following formula (II):



(II)

wherein, R^5 and R^6 are the same or different and each represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, a nitrogen-containing heterocycle which may have a substituent, a condensed aromatic heterocycle which may have a substituent, an acyl group, or an acylamino group;
the above R^5 and R^6 together with the adjacent nitrogen atom may form a heterocycle which may have a substituent, and the heterocycle may be a condensed aromatic heterocycle which may have a substituent;
the above R^5 and R^6 may be a cycloalkylidene amino group which may have a substituent, or an aromatic condensed cycloalkylidene group which may have a substituent.

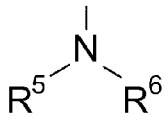
17. (previously presented) The aniline derivative of claim 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, wherein the above R^1 is a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, or a halogen atom.

18. (previously presented) The aniline derivative of claim 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, wherein the above R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} alkyl group.

19. (previously presented) The aniline derivative of claim 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, wherein the above R^3 is a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have a substituent, or a nitrogen-containing 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl group which may have a substituent.

20. (previously presented) The aniline derivative of claim 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, wherein the above R^4 is a hydrogen atom.

21. (previously presented) The aniline derivative of claim 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, wherein the above W represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, or a group represented by the following formula (II):

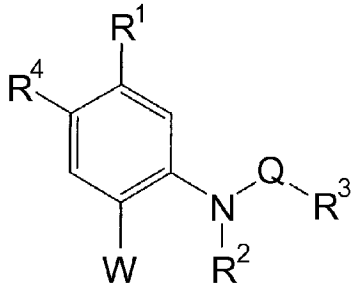


(II)

wherein, R^5 and R^6 are the same or different and each represent a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent; or
the above R^5 and R^6 together with the adjacent nitrogen atom may form a heterocyclic group which may have a substituent, and the heterocyclic group may be a condensed aromatic heterocyclic group which may have a substituent.

22. – 23. (cancelled)

24. (new) A method for the treatment of viral infection in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering an effective amount of an aniline derivative represented by the following formula (I):



(I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof;
wherein, R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{2-6} alkynyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have a substituent, a halogen atom, a nitro group, a cyano group, an azide group, a hydroxy group, a C_{1-6} alkoxy group which may have a substituent, a C_{1-6} alkylthio

group which may have a substituent, a C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent, a carboxyl group, a formyl group, a C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl group which may have a substituent, an acyl group, an acylamino group, or a sulfamoyl group;

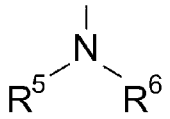
R^2 represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, or an aryl group which may have a substituent;

R^3 represents a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have a substituent, a nitrogen-containing heterocycle which may have a substituent, or a condensed aromatic heterocycle which may have a substituent;

R^4 represents a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom;

Q represents -C(O)-, -C(S)-, $-SO_2-$, -C(S)NHC(O)-, -C(O)NHC(O)-, or -C(O)NHC(S)-;

W represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have a substituent, a halogen atom, a hydroxy group, a C_{1-6} alkoxy group which may have a substituent, a C_{1-6} alkylthio group which may have a substituent, a nitrogen-containing heterocycle which may have a substituent, a condensed aromatic heterocycle which may have a substituent, or a group represented by the following formula (II):



(II)

wherein, R^5 and R^6 are the same or different and each represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, a nitrogen-containing heterocycle which may have a substituent, a condensed aromatic heterocycle which may have a substituent, an acyl group, or an acylamino group;

the above R^5 and R^6 together with the adjacent nitrogen atom may form a heterocycle which may have a substituent, and the heterocycle may be a condensed aromatic heterocycle which may have a substituent;

the above R^5 and R^6 may be a cycloalkylidene amino group which may have a substituent, or an aromatic condensed cycloalkylidene group which may have a substituent.

25. (new) The method of claim 24, wherein R^1 is a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substantial, or a halogen atom;

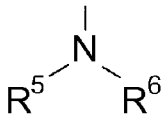
R^2 is a hydrogen atom or C_{1-6} alkyl group;

R^3 is a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have a substituent, or a nitrogen-containing 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl group which may have a substituent;

R^4 is a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom;

Q represents -C(O)-, -C(S)-, $-SO_2-$, -C(S)NHC(O)-, -C(O)NHC(O)-, or -C(O)NHC(S)-;

W represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, or a group represented by the following formula (II):

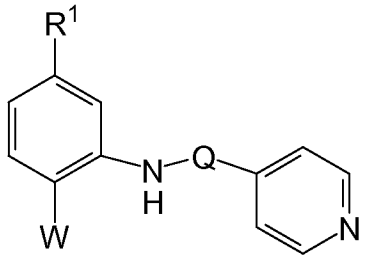


(II)

wherein, R^5 and R^6 are the same or different and each represent a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent; or

the above R^5 and R^6 together with the adjacent nitrogen atom may form a heterocyclic group which may have a substituent, and the heterocyclic group may be a condensed aromatic heterocyclic group which may have a substituent.

26. (new) The method of claim 24, wherein the aniline derivative of formula (I) is represented by the following formula (III):

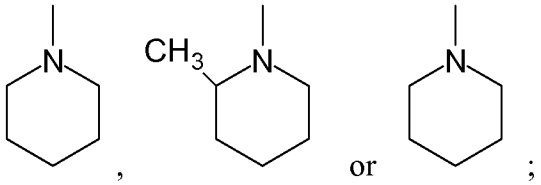


(III)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof;

wherein, R^1 is a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom or a trifluoromethyl group;

W represents



, or ;

Q represents -C(O)- or -C(S)-.

27. (new) The method of claim 24, wherein the viral infection is caused by:

(1) any one of the following RNA viruses: a human immunodeficiency virus (HPV), severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), poliovirus, human rhinovirus, adult T cell leukemia virus IHTKV-I), hepatitis A, C, D, and E viruses, vaccinia virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, dengue virus, human coronavirus , Ebola virus, influenza virus, or sindbis virus; or

(2) any one of the following DNA viruses: a herpes simplex virus, human adenovirus, hepatitis B virus, cytomegalovirus, EB virus, herpesvirus, human herpesvirus, smallpox virus, polyoma virus, or human papilloma virus.

28. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the viral infection is caused by a human immunodeficiency virus (HPV).

29. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the viral infection is caused by a herpes simplex virus.

30. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the viral infection is caused by a human adenovirus.

31. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the viral infection is caused by a cytomegalovirus.